Since the action for recovery of government dues, as explained above, has to be conducted within the parameters prescribed under the Act, no time bound framework for action can be prescribed. However all efforts are made to obtain the necessary recovery orders from the Estate Officer under the Act expeditiously.

MPLADS Guidelines on Implementation of Electronic Projects

*391. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a publication relating to MPLADS, knows as "Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme Guidelines" on implementation of electronics projects; and

(b) if so, what type of institution fall hinder the meaning of the words "As deemed fit by the MPs, the project may also be implemented at the appropriate places like Public Educational Institutions/Public aided or funded institutions, schools, colleges and at a centralised facility like Science Museum etc. wherein students in general could be given exposure/training on computers, as found in para 3 of page 4 of the above mentioned publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Guidelines mentioned above are subject to the overall policy guidelines on Member of Parliament Local Area DevelopmenfScheme (MPLADS) issued by the Department of Programme Im plementation. Para 3 of page No. 4 of the guidelines on Electronics Projects is in the context of the "Computer in Education Project Computer in Every High School". In order to avoid any confusion in regard to the places of implementation of the project, a clarifiction has already been issued on 26.2.1996 to all Collectors that the project be implemented only in Government and Government-aided schools/institutions and the clarification overrides the contents of para 3 of page No. 4 of the publication referred to in part (a) of the question.

Cost of Producing Electricity through Wind Power

*392 SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of producing 1 MW of electricity through wind power in India;

(b) whether any State-wise survey has been conducted on the average cost of production of electricity through wind power;

(c) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has good potential to establish wind energy farms; and

(d) if so, the reasons for neglecting Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The overall capital cost of wind power projects ranges from Rs. 4.00-4.50 crores per MW. On an average, the cost of electricity generation from wind ranges between Rs. 2.00-2.50 per KWh. The cost varies from State to State, and depends upon the wind resource available at a specific site, and the incentives available in each State.

(c) and (d) Andhra Pradesh is considered as one of the States which have good potential to tap wind energy for power generation. A wind power capacity of 48 MW has already been set up in the State, mostly by the private sector.

Under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme, 18 sites with a potential of about 850 MW have so far been identified. Projects aggregating Jo about 360 MW have been allotted to developers/investors in the private sector by the State Government so far.

UN Conference on Rural Housing

*393. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMER: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian proposal for raising resources for improving the standards of rural housing was adopted at a United Nations conference on housing held at Istanbul in mid-June, 1996;

(b) if so, what was the precise Indian proposal and with what modifications the same was adopted; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government for improving rural housing in the country in the light of the said proposal adopted at the UN conference of rural housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) No specific proposal for raising resources for improving the standards of rural housing was made by the Indian delegation in the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat-II) held at Istanbul during June 3—14, 1996.

However, the Indian delegation had actively intervened on the issues relating to balanced development of settlements in rural areas which was instrumental in arriving at certain common agreed formulations in the two final documents, viz. the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda, which emerged after the Conference. Relevant paragraphs of these docu-' ments arc annexed in the statement (see below)

(c) Housing being a state subject, the primary rcsponsibuiy for formulation and execution of housing programmes rests with the state Governments. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the state Governments by implementing a rural Housing scheme, viz., Indira Awas Yojana. The core strategy for rural housing enunciated in the National Housing Policy is:

— Support to varying needs of shelter including new construction, additions and upgradation;

— providing assistance by way of dissemination of appropriate technology and delivery system for promoting self-help housing.

— assuring land and tenure rights by enactment of enabling laws for conferment of homestead rights.

— prevention of alienation of homestead on tribal land.

In tune with the recommendations of the Chief Ministers Conference held on the 4th and 5th July, 1996 in New Delhi on basic Minimum Services, an Action Plan has been drawn up to provide houses to all rural shelterless poor by the year 2000 AD. The implementation of the Action Plan will depend on the resources available in the Ninth Five Year

Plan-

, Statement

EXTRACTS FROM ISTANBUL DECLARATION CIRCULATED IN THE CONFERENCE ON 14.6.96.

"Rural and urban development are interdependent. In addition to improving the urban habitate, we must also work to extend adequate infrastructure, public services and employment opportunities to rural areas in order to enhance their attractiveness, develop an integrated network of settlements and minimise rural to urban migration. Medium and small sized towns need special focus."

2. EXTRACTS FROM ADVANCE AND UNEDITED VERSION OF THE HABITAT AGENDA DATED 3rd JULY, 1996.